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# Latin America Report

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## BOLIVIA

### COLUMNIST FOCUSES ON MILITARY REGIME'S SEARCH FOR STABILITY

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 9

[Article by Manfred Schonfeld]

[Text] The military government of General Garcia Meza in Bolivia is still a long way--perhaps even a very long way--from being stabilized. This concerns a characteristic which, if it is of any consolation to the new regime, appears to be inherent in most Bolivian governments throughout many decades, whether of those normally elected by the citizens or of those which came about through popular revolutions, coups d'etat or civilian-military movements.

The lack of sufficient stability to which we allude can be deduced, among other factors, from the fact that the problem presented by the confrontation of the new authorities with the Catholic Church, at its highest levels, continues to go unresolved. It arises, in addition, from the insecurity the government displays, to observant eyes, toward the information activities of journalists. When there is a need to refute energetically the story that there may be internal dissidence within the armed forces (and when we are looking at a country where such dissidence has clearly been manifesting itself for the last few years, through something more than mere ideological and personal differences, and rather through coups and countercoups or through open or latent armed confrontations), then it cannot maintain that pointing out the possibility that such long-standing dissension exists is only the product of journalistic fantasies, malevolent or sensationalist.

In Bolivia, the generals who--to give them some distinctive labels--are "rightists" have well-known family names, and the same is true of those who are "leftists." And in each case, they have sectors which support them. So, in a manner of speaking, it is a question of phantasmagoria.

#### Foreign Support

Let us start, then, with the premise that the Bolivian government is still relatively unstable (which, thanks to the explanation, does not discount the possibility that it may become stable: General Banzer also arrived in

power in 1971 under conditions of stability which were not precisely ideal, and he succeeded in creating those conditions gradually); when that premise is accepted, it is understandable that General Garcia Meza is trying to shore up his new regime with support from overseas.

The option which, in this respect, was announced yesterday, is clear: it supports the idea of withdrawing from the sphere of influence of the Andean Pact--to which Bolivia has belonged from its inception with the signing of the Cartagena Agreement in 1959--and of compensating for that possible withdrawal with a rapprochement with what has begun to be called, a bit nebulously still, the "Southern Cone" of the Latin American subcontinent.

According to the Bolivian chief of state's remarks yesterday, that incipient trend would correspond to basic ideas shared with other governments of the countries of the aforementioned "Southern Cone," for example, with Argentina's President Videla.

Garcia Meza attributes similar ideas to Videla, based apparently on the ideological affinity of the regimes in question and on the need to guarantee, by mutual agreement, their respective national security.

The countries which Bolivian information sources mention as belonging to that proposed community would be, in addition to Bolivia and our own country, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Chile, on the other hand--the first country which, after having been a founding member of the Andean Pact, withdrew from it because of economic considerations--was not mentioned.

The reason for that omission is a bit obvious. There is an ancient and historical dispute between Bolivia and Chile, the solution to which will not be easy, and in addition--if Bolivia wants to make the scheme palatable to our country--it knows that at present and as long as we continue to have our eyes fixed on what is happening in the Vatican, one still cannot speak of any kind of common denominator between Argentina and its neighbor across the Andes.

#### Bolivian Complaint

Finally, Bolivia claims, insofar as its situation within the Andean Pact is concretely concerned, that its economic interests--in particular those concerned with its industrial development--were not taken into account sufficiently by the Cartagena Agreement bloc.

Spokesmen for this bloc--who reacted immediately to Garcia Meza's statements--to a certain extent confirmed involuntarily the truth of Bolivia's complaint: they served notice, clearly, that they very much regretted Bolivia's withdrawal from the group, but that Bolivia would not be missed all that much. And they are right: Bolivia was always the weakest link, the poor relation, so to speak, within the Andean Pact.



It has been that before, at least along with Ecuador; but since the latter, until recently no more than a banana republic, became a small, but not unappreciable petroleum-producing power, Bolivia has fallen behind, in spite of the great potential of its natural resources.

#### Confusion of Several Ideas

With all this, there is in the Bolivian attitude--in that offensive of withdrawal from the "Andean countries" and of rapprochement with the "south"--an obvious confusion of ideas.

One is what the Andean Pact, as the bloc with few real pretensions to sub-regional economic integration, could have done or failed to do for Bolivia. Another is the political basis of the question, which looms sharply in the background of this suggestion.

At this time there is a clear dividing line in South America: on one side are the governments which, although they are stumbling and some of them are having to overcome a thousand and one difficulties, are maintaining their constitutional character and their status as having come to power through the majority vote of the citizens.

These governments are committed, generally, to the difficult task of keeping themselves in power; of making rule by a state of law valid, insofar as possible; of suppressing guerrilla and terrorist subversion--without exception--more or less successfully and, finally, of being always alert to the possibility that at any moment the undeniable presence of all those destabilizing factors combined will become the motive--or the pretext--for a military coup.

The countries in question are few, but all of them are part of the Andean Pact: Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela.

#### Military Regimes

On the other side are those which are under military regimes. Among all of these, however, there are notable differences of hue: the fact in itself that a military government exists is--without any intrinsic significance--insufficient to establish, without any further ado, a so-called "common denominator," and much less a supposed ideological affinity.

Because, while in Brazil the military experience resulted in the need to channel the country once more toward the growing vigor of civilian, political and legal forces, and in Uruguay a straggling process similar to Brazil's appears to be taking place gradually, Paraguay, on the other hand, is the personal fief of a practically lifetime autocrat; in Bolivia it is not yet known what direction the endemic instability of the altiplano will take and, insofar as our country is concerned, there is permanent talk of democracy, of representativity; there is emphasis on the constitution--with not very

clear allusions to reforms which, one may well imagine from their content, will only be minor ones--but at the same time there is continued play with the still indefinite concept of the "institutionalization" of the armed forces in some future administration which--according to the cream of the country's constitutional thinkers--is incompatible with that same constitution which it is claimed will be respected.

All of which constitutes such a heterogeneously formed mosaic that there is only one question: if President Garcia Meza thinks he will find support in a supposed community of ideas and ideals in the countries of the "Southern Cone" neighboring or close to his own, to which of those stages in the respective evolution of each military regime does this refer?

#### Economic Cooperation

The question of economic cooperation is very different, naturally. The Andean Pact cannot give Bolivia much, because the Andean Pact was--from the beginning and it continues to be, as LAFTA also was and, we very much fear, ALADI [Latin American Integration Association], so pompously created a short time ago, will be--one of those typically illborn creatures of the minds of international bureaucrats: an ambitious scheme, divorced not only from economic and social reality, but also geographically from the vast areas it pretends to include, and which in the best of cases serves to permit some of the more powerful members to expand at the expense of the other, weaker ones. General uniformity is already so far from reality that any attempt at integration is inevitably premature.

Bilateral cooperation, on the other hand, is perfectly possible; it has existed for some time and continues to bring mutual benefits. It can, however, have nothing to do with questions of the internal politics of the respective countries, as long as they do not attempt to "export" their internal problems or their "traveling ideologies" beyond their own borders.

One of the bases of the Andean Pact was, precisely, its apolitical character. When Chile withdrew from the bloc, it did not do so--under the Pinochet regime--because of the incompatibility of political ideologies, but rather because of economic policies. Chile was going its own way, opening itself broadly to foreign capital; the bloc was, basically, hostile or suspicious in view of the source of that capital (which nearly cost it the withdrawal of Venezuela, an Andean member which had joined late, although at the last moment the difference between the pact and Caracas was resolved, because it was less drastic than the one involving Santiago).

#### Politicization

We do not mean by this that the Andean Pact has not often--perhaps too often--run the risk of politicization, but only in recent times, as it did in the case of Nicaragua, which at the time was criticized from the editorial column of this newspaper.

But what the Bolivian Government--which as we indicated is in need of foreign support--is depending on, also, is politicization. A politicization which, to be consistent, must not exclude Chile, for example, but which, even though it might include Chile, would be light years away from having found a genuine ideological common denominator for the so-called "Southern Cone" of the continent.



PAPER VIEWS POSSIBILITY OF SOUTHERN CONE PACT

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Aug 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Change of Criterion of Policy"]

[Text] Without its yet being a question of a change in the political framework in which the South American countries used to be submerged, some elements of opinion are appearing which permit reference to the possibility of a novel recomposition of relations of this part of the continent with the developed powers. The appearance of that type of axis was foreseen, with certain reservations, by U.S. commentators writing for the press. They mentioned the formation of a power axis in the Southern Cone, which would be opposed to the policy the United States has been applying in its relation, which have not always been equitable, with the developing peoples.

The theoretical and phraseological tools with which that "power axis" was presented gyrated between the superficial and the alarming. They wanted to mix it with the human rights policy. They wanted to intertwine it, in addition, with vague speculations on U.S.-type democracy. They spoke of economic aid and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries, but without taking into account that that "aid" meant compensation for the terrible discrepancies in the terms of exchange. It is natural that formulation of the White House criterion should be influenced by superficialities or apparent reasons, particularly when it is not convenient that the real causes of deterioration in international relations be revealed in all their nakedness.

To understand one another frankly, we will state, once more, that we have supported at all costs the real validity of the political constitution of the state. When one examines its text, one is easily convinced that the fundamental rights of man and the citizen are included in the sections on rights and guarantees. It also contains a list of duties and obligations, so that man not only has rights, but also duties, which is quite proper for a just balance in the development of society. It is thus established that the dean of the national press struggled yesterday, is struggling today, and will continue to do so tomorrow for a true government of freedoms, guarantees and rights, including the right to life, work, education, health,

the adoption of any religious creed whatsoever or the right not to believe in anything, to travel, hold an opinion, speak out freely, etc.

We will lay aside speculations about such rights, which must be maintained and respected without exception, to return to the probable establishment of a power axis in the Southern Cone. If there has been thought of encouraging it, the real causes have been clear and are found in the discriminatory U.S. policy toward sovereign nations, which it wants to treat like dependent minor children, who must ask permission, for example, to seek their own self-determination. The United States--not its people--has taken, through its political leaders, all the steps necessary to lose its influence in Latin America, and in several cases, to lose completely the cooperation of nations which have by this time come under the Castro influence.

The newspaper L'EXPRESS of Paris has touched on this subject. It has said: "The scope of the rapprochement between Brazil and Argentina stands out in special relief under the present circumstances, due to the enormous impact on the continent of the coup d'etat in Bolivia on 17 July. With the installation of a military government in La Paz, a clear line of geopolitical division has been established in Latin America."

That paper's point of view is interesting when it says that "the division of Latin America into two antagonistic, geopolitical areas, if this theory happens to be correct, would create an authentically novel situation in the continent, which up to now had demonstrated a natural hostility to the formation of ideological blocs."

Such a bloc, if it should be formed, has its justification--which the Americans do not see--in its frontal and open opposition to the penetration of Marxist socialism.

If all this does not please the present rulers of the United States, it is not the countries which defend their sovereignty and their right to develop freely that must change their criterion and their policy.

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CSO: 3010

GRAIN PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO REACH 50 MILLION TONS IN 1980

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 20 Sep 80 pp 4-13

[Article by Tarlis Batista: "Foreign Debt and National Economy"]

[Text] Brazil will this year produce about 50 million tons of cereals. This however is not the famous superharvest which the authorities have been hoping and which they had announced with so much euphoria. Unfortunately, certain unforeseeable factors, especially the tremendous and abrupt rise in agricultural pesticides [preservatives] and basic investments contributed to a decline in the anticipated harvest. But the harvest is considered to be "very good" and should slightly relieve the pressure from the national foreign debt which has been further aggravated by the imports of agricultural products, such as wheat or beans. Right now Brazil is the world's second-ranking cereal producer. There is every indication that the productivity index in this sector might go up substantially. Specialists say, for example, that planting cereal crops in the woodland savanna could be the solution to meeting Brazil's agricultural products requirement. Brazil could easily achieved self-sufficiency in this sector. According to farmers in Parana--especially the small growers--certain government measures, such as a realistic minimum price policy and financial incentives, helped in achieving the excellent harvest this year which is practically equal to the one in 1977. In addition to government measures, the weather was also stable during the past 2 years. Continuing along these same lines, the country's agriculture over the next several years will achieve the so fervently hoped-for superharvest.

"When God and the government help, the harvest is good," says Luis Boschirolli, chairman of the Cascavel Agricultural-Livestock Cooperative in Parana, which has already more than 4,500 partners. This saying was repeated among the farm workers in Palotina, Matelandia, Toledo, and Londrina, in Parana, and among the cowboys of Ijuí, Cruz Alta, and Santo Angelo. "John guaranteed it," they said. This is the phase of optimism. And it could not be any different. Brazil will have to produce about 3 million tons of wheat grain in the wheat fields of Parana, Rio Grande do Sul, Mato Grosso, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerais; this is equivalent to half of the nation's domestic consumption. This will represent a substantial reduction in the country's foreign debt because we would be reducing imports of wheat from Argentina, the United States, Canada, Germany, and other sources.

"Some basic factors contributed to this good harvest but it is not a super harvest, as they kept telling us," noted Reinhold Stephanes, Parana agriculture secretary. "One of the causes was the climate. We have not had any frost in Parana for the past 2 years. In addition to that, purchasing prices were excellent. Upon finding that there was need for giving agriculture priority in the award of loans, the federal government provided the funds necessary for the small farmer who accounts for 80 percent of the total in Parana, so that they would have the money necessary for planting." And Stephanes added that, when he harvested and sold his product, the farmer encountered excellent conditions on the market. All of these factors together helped provide an incentive for planting. Last year, every hectare planted in Parana yielded an output of 1,702 kilograms. The estimate for 1980-1981 is 2,231 kilograms per hectare planted. This will enable the state to share with a total of 1,759,000 tons of wheat grain, in other words, more than half of the nation's total output.

The tables in the Treviso Pizzeria in Cascavel are always crowded. The farmers from the nearby cities come there to the Coopavel to negotiate the sale of their harvest. They make the pizzeria their meeting place. This is therefore a perfect solid guide as to the situation of the agricultural sector nationwide. Nobody can fail to recognize the importance of Parana, primarily the western part of the state, in the nation's agricultural output. When the pizzeria tables are empty, things go badly. When they are occupied, the situation is good. During the last weeks of August, similar to what happened in March and April, during the soybean harvest, the Treviso Pizzeria was jammed. The situation is no different in the cities of the Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo, Minas, and Mato Grosso. Soybeans, wheat, or corn should top last year's records and should equal the figures of the 1977 harvest when Brazil produced 50 million tons of miscellaneous agricultural products.

"Are we in a position to achieve self-sufficiency in wheat?"

"We are indeed," replied Luiz Boschirolli. "Our self-sufficiency in wheat will come when we move on to using parts of the woodland savanna. There the climate is more stable than in the regions of Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, the two major wheat-growing centers."

But wheat was not the only product to respond well to government incentives. Other crops reveal an excellent harvest index. As a matter of fact, Brazilian agriculture always reacts positively to the incentives it gets. We have good statistics this year likewise because, in 1971, the government extensively financed the purchase of machinery, fertilizer, and seed, in addition to instituting rice incentives. It is calculated that the current harvest should be 15.7 percent bigger than last year's harvest, according to the magazine CONJUNTURA ECONOMICA in its August issue. Soybeans showed an increase of 48.83 percent, wheat went up 8.9 percent--a rather reasonable rate which leaves the farmers happy.

# Agricultural Output in Tons, 1979-1980

PRODUÇÃO AGRÍCOLA EM TONELADAS 1979/1980			
1 Produto	1979	1980	10 Variação percentual
Trigo 2	2.914.387	3.174.867	8,94
Tomate 3	1.499.556	1.601.211	6,78
Algodão 4	1.635.601	1.823.137	11,47
Arroz 5	7.589.282	9.854.039	29,84
Batata 6	2.144.483	1.948.292	9,15
Laranja 7	49.407.713	53.424.072	8,13
Mandioca 8	24.934.982	25.991.795	2,43
Milho 9	18.308.950	20.837.325	28,30

Key: 1--Products; 2--Wheat; 3--Tomatoes; 4--Cotton; 5--Rice; 6--Potatoes; 7--Oranges; 8--Cassava; 9--Corn; 10--Percentage variations.

Due to the impetus received from PROALCOOL [National Alcohol Program], sugar cane has begun to increase and the anticipated output for this year is 142,291,157 tons. This is a 2.12 percent increase over last year. During the next harvest, with the further expansion of PROALCOOL, the increase should be one of the highest since the government is trying to use alcohol in resolving Brazil's energy crisis. The high cost of fertilizer meant that agriculture did not record the indexes of a superharvest as has been hoped. There was an increase of 49 percent for potassium chloride. Simple calcium superphosphate went up 33 percent. Urea, produced by PETROPERTIL of Salvador rose by 28 percent. As for wheat, although things went very well throughout the year, the output increase fell short of expectations since there was a reduction in the planting area, primarily in Rio Grande do Sul, on the order of 27 percent, due to the setbacks 4 years ago. According to Agroanalysis, "in just three harvest, between 1962 and 1979, the average per-hectare yields exceeded 1,000 kilograms. This is a relatively low figure when compared to the productivity obtained in other countries." In Argentina, for example, the average is around 1,770 kilograms per hectare and per year. "But the ecology in Argentina is more favorable than in Brazil," said agronomist Carlos Flores, of Coopa-vel. Even so, one cannot fail to recognize and praise the attitude of the Brazilian farmer. He eagerly responded to the government and turned out a good harvest this year. Good, but insufficient, because we are still importing 3 million tons of wheat, almost 2 million tons of corn, and 50,000 tons of beans.

5058

CSO:3001

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

SUICIDE OF NAZI WAR CRIMINAL--Sao Paulo, 3 Oct (AFP)--Nazi war criminal Gustav Franz Wagner committed suicide this afternoon at his residence in the town of Itabaia, 50 kilometers from Sao Paulo, it was officially reported here tonight. The police report gave no details of Wagner's suicide, saying only that the Nazi war criminal had killed himself. The former SS sergeant, who died at 69, was detained in May 1968 and released in May 1969 after the Brazilian Federal Supreme Court turned down extradition request made by the governments of Austria, the FRG, Israel and Poland. [Excerpt] [PY052305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0532 GMT 4 Oct 80]

CSO: 3010



## CHILE

### POLITICAL PRISONERS' CONDITION IN SANTIAGO PRISON DISCUSSED

Santiago HOY in Spanish 10-16 Sep 80 p 19

[Article by Odette Magnets "Uncertainty in Cell Block 5"]

[Text] It was nearly 0700 hours when the political prisoners in Cell Block 5 at the Santiago Penitentiary were rudely awakened. In a matter of seconds the police had the inmates waiting in the hallways while they searched the cells.

The operation seemed routine. But on that day, Thursday, 28 August, the guards, under orders from warden Col Alberto Herrera, for the first time requisitioned all handicrafts made by the inmates. The items (bookmarks, ceramic doves, shoes, keyrings, burlap) have been valued at some 50,000 pesos. Up until now the inmates' relatives had sold the goods for a paltry, albeit, steady income of 400 pesos per week.

At present there are 64 political prisoners in the penitentiary. Fifty-seven of them are still involved in legal proceedings and the remaining seven have been "hopelessly sentenced" to 20 to 30 year prison terms. Most of them have been held for 4 or 5 years on charges of violating the Internal Security Law or the Arms Control Law.

Tense Relations--Because of the delays in bringing the cases to court, defense attorneys agree that the inmates morale is deteriorating gradually and they are suffering emotionally. At times feelings run high. The attorneys, however, agree on one thing: The government is in no hurry to settle these cases and the wait is long. At the same time, the attorneys add, treatment of the inmates has deteriorated. The searches, the attorneys say, are more frequent. Two or three times per week the guards carefully search the cells (they open the inmates food packages, rip open mattresses) looking for weapons and "subversive" materials. They remove everything ranging from Neruda's poetry to the blankets, recorders and stoves sent by the inmates' families and several national and international groups. Only long wave radios are permitted. Those prisoners who "misbehave" are punished by being held in solitary confinement for several days.

Alvaro Garcia Perez-Cotapos represents six of the political prisoners. Garcia, who has been working with them for nearly 3 years, has formed a clear impression of the group. He said:

"Generally speaking they are people who are 100 percent political. Almost all feel that they are providing testimony but not in the customary fashion. They are proud of being political prisoners because they do not feel at all like common criminals. Because they receive so little information they are inconsistent in their political analyses and their ideas are very radical."

Despite everything, this group, as compared to the rest of the prisoners, has certain privileges. In 1978 Minister of Justice Monica Madariaga agreed to a request made by the UN Ad Hoc Commission on Human Rights which visited Chile that political prisoners be kept separate from the other inmates, that they be provided with some kind of work and given separate food facilities. Since that time political prisoners take turns (the rotational system) preparing the food and they are permitted 1-hour visits three times a week. Family and friends are carefully searched as they enter and leave the penitentiary.

H599

CS01 3010

CHILE

CORVALAN PROTESTS ARREST OF PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 12-18 Sep 80 p 10

/Text/ Moscow (TASS)--The arrest in Buenos Aires of Antonio Maidana on 27 August has caused deep consternation among the rank and file of anti-imperialist fighters in Latin America and the entire world, according to a statement released here by PCCh /Chilean Communist Party/ Secretary General Luis Corvalan. It is also dismaying and distressing that the whereabouts and fate of Maidana and his companion Emilio Roa, who was arrested with him, are unknown.

In the name of all Chilean communists we appeal to our comrades in Chile and in exile to add their voices and actions to the powerful movement that is being organized to secure the release and save the life of such a distinguished fighter.

Comrade Maidana, first secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, spent 19 years--one-third of his life--in the filthy dungeons run by Stroessner's tyrannical government. He was brutally mistreated. Throughout his long captivity, he was completely isolated from the world and had no knowledge of what took place outside the prison's walls. We met him again after his release from prison in 1977. His health was affected somewhat by his imprisonment, but his convictions and indomitable revolutionary spirit remained intact.

Antonio Maidana, the statement concludes, is one of the noblest and most enlightened fighters we have ever met. We ask that everything possible be done to release him from prison and to prevent the loss of such a valuable life.

8599

CSO: 3010

## CUBAN-USSR MEDICAL, BIOLOGICAL SPACE EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Jose A de la Osa: "Soviet-Cuban Research in Space"]

[Text] Responding to the primary objective of manned flights being made under the auspices of the Interkosmos Program, the execution of scientific experiments under the exceptional conditions space station Salyut 6 is capable of providing, our country's research institutes have worked for months on a number of experiments now being performed by Cuban and Soviet cosmonauts in the space around earth.

To simulate conditions of nongravity or weightlessness on earth for long periods of time is, of course, impracticable. Permanent weightlessness on the orbital station is its most spectacular characteristic and tends to be the most interesting with respect to the experiments being carried out on board. Moreover, there exists the possibility of working under very high vacuum, low temperature conditions, which is a very useful advantage in some technological experiments, while the presence of a relatively high level of radiation may have an influence in some medical-biological experiments.

Since the end of 1977, the Cuban Academy of Sciences, working through its Interkosmos Committee, has been responsible for the preparation, supervision and coordination of the experiments program for the study of a number of anatomical, physiological and psychological changes under conditions of weightlessness, genetic changes of microorganisms, the performance of various experiments on the growth of organic and inorganic crystals and, taking advantage of the possibility of being able to observe the earth from a height of hundreds of kilometers, studies will be made of our natural sources by means of long-distance detection, using multi-spectral cameras for this purpose.

Seven agencies of the central government of our country, more than 50 research institutions and production enterprises and some 500 technicians and workers participated directly in the preparation of the experiments.

Cuban scientists, technicians and workers have designed a broad gamut of original experiments and made special devices to be used in space.

The construction of these devices, accomplished in a short time, had to meet requirements of exceptional severity and reliability of operation under conditions of heavy vibration, great acceleration and possible problems of excessive heat because of a lack of convection (current established between two points of a fluid mass when there is a difference in temperature between them) due to a lack of gravity. It also had to be guaranteed that the components would not release toxic gases when heated and the weight of the devices had to be reduced to the minimum in order to facilitate their transportation to the orbital station.

In all cases there was the fraternal help of Soviet specialists, whose great experience in work related to space became essential for the success of our comrades' work.

Cuban-Soviet experiments can be subdivided into four large categories: medical-biological such as Cortex, Support, Blood Circulation, Anthropometry, Vision, Hatuey, Multiplier, Balance, Immunity, and Stress; the physicochemical, among which are Sugar, Zone, and Caribbean; the Psychometric such as Perception, Coordination, Questionnaire, and Rest, and experiments on exploration of the earth such as Tropic-III, Biosphere-C and Spectrum.

Based on reports published by the Press Office of the Joint Soviet-Cuban Space Flight, we offer in summary a general view of the main experiments.

#### Medical-Biological Experiments

As we have seen, medical-biological experiments are quite numerous. Among them is Cortex, with which it is intended to accomplish an electrophysiological investigation of the functional state of the human brain during the flight. Its objective is to determine the changes in cerebral electrical activity of the cosmonaut during the performance of his mission so as to be able to judge the degree to which his behavioral capabilities are affected during the flight and his recovery after returning to earth. For this purpose, the Cubans and Soviets working together developed the Cortex device consisting of a helmet with electrodes and earphones, a light and sound stimulator, amplifiers of cerebral electrical activity and a tape recorder.

Support: By means of devices called "supinators" (supports) installed in a sort of sandal designed for use under conditions of no gravity and which the cosmonauts should use daily for about 4 hours, this experiment is aimed at faster recovery and readaptation to normal gravity and bipedal activities by the cosmonaut when he returns to earth.

**Blood Circulation:** Electrocardiac readings will be made before, during and after the flight, which will allow learning the cardiac bioelectric manifestations of the processes of adaptation of the cosmonauts. Measurements of the circulatory system of the crew will be made also so as to evaluate some characteristics of their behavior.

**Anthropometry:** This will analyze the process of physical behavior of the cosmonauts in their flight mission and the possible changes in muscular surfaces and skeletal structure. A special instrument has been designed and built by Cuban specialists for evaluations of adipose tissue and the stimulation of body fat. It is called "Special Calibrometer Cosmos 726."

**Vision:** This joint experiment consists of investigation of the functional state of the cosmonauts visual analyzer during the flight and it includes a clinical ophthalmological examination before and after the flight by means of the application of a battery of tests used by the Soviets on all their cosmonauts, using equipment existing in the USSR and following the methods developed by Soviet specialists. Cuban specialists have added new parameters to these tests.

**Hatuey:** This refers to joint Cuban-Soviet research on cell division. The cell is the basic and functional unit of almost all living beings. For an organism to grow or multiply, fulfilling the necessary prerequisites which define it as a living being, it is necessary that its cells divide, creating a larger number of them. With space stations, there appears for the first time the possibility of checking the effects of gravity on each of these vital phenomena.

**Multiplier:** This investigates the influence of weightlessness on the rate of growth of ferments.

**Balance:** For the first time, this joint Soviet-Cuban flight provides a situation in which a man born in the tropics takes part. It is expected that it could show certain peculiarities in metabolic behavior with respect to water and minerals. This experiment intends to show changes in the water-mineral balance of the Cuban cosmonaut, allowing comparisons to be made with that of the Soviet. Medical examinations of both cosmonauts will be made before and after the flight with respect to water intake, urine output and body weight. From blood drawn and urine emitted during those two periods, an analysis will be made, using the most accurate and reliable methods now in existence, of sodium, potassium, calcium, manganese, chlorides and creatine levels and that of other substances so as to learn the changes undergone in metabolism with respect to these substances during the space flight.



**Immunity:** Changes which may take place in some proteins and minerals directly related with the natural defenses of the body under the influence of space flight factors will be investigated. Concentration in the blood of immunoglobulins, antibodies and other proteins and minerals, which take part in defense reactions, will be studied before and after the flight and changes which may take place because of the effects of weightlessness and other changes which may take place because of the influence of space flight will be studied.

**Stress:** Despite the excellent physical and psychological preparation of the cosmonauts and the careful training to which they are subjected, it is possible that there may be individual variations in responding to "stress" (state of tension) due to genetic, constitutional, psychological and even climatological (country of origin of the cosmonaut) characteristics. This experiment, which is the continuation of others carried out in other joint flights, attempts to determine the changes produced in hormonal characteristics and the metabolism of carbohydrates and lipids of the Cuban cosmonaut during the periods before and after the space flight.

#### Physicotechnical Experiments

The experiment Azucar is of particular interests to the Cubans because it is related to our main industry. This experiment consists of the study of the growth of a single saccharose crystal (a grain of sugar formed of a single crystal) under conditions of weightlessness by means of photographic techniques. The results obtained will be useful in the fields of biomedicine and optics. The "crystallizer" equipment used (built in Cuba) consists of a chamber within which are four crystals immersed in different solutions. For 3 days these crystals will grow and at certain periods the cosmonaut will take photographs of their growth using a Praktica EE-2 camera for this purpose, a camera made in East Germany and which is on board Salyut-6.

**Zone:** It simultaneously studies the dissolution and crystalization of saccharose using a very new technique used for the first time in space. A drop (zone) of the solution placed in the center of the crystal spreads through it because of the action of a variable temperature.

**Caribbean:** Two objectives are basically pursued by this experiment: the study of the mechanisms of nucleation and growth of crystals of different insulating materials, semiconductors and metals and the technological possibility of obtaining single crystals with a greater degree of perfection and the investigation of the possibility that in some cases the processes are more cost effective than similar processes under earth conditions.

## Psychometric Experiments

Functional changes which may take place during space flight from the visual, tactile and muscular sensitiveness point of view will be recorded by experiment Perception, with the aid of several instruments built in Cuba based on commercial models adapted to function under conditions of weightlessness.

Coordination: This studies the effects of weightlessness on the voluntary motor activity of the cosmonaut and to do so the psychomotor abilities of the cosmonaut will be measured on earth and during his stay in the space vehicle, the results obtained being compared at the end of the flight. A device called a "Coordinograph," designed and built in Cuba, will be used for this purpose.

By means of the manual coordinated action of two handles, the cosmonaut must move the point of a crayon which will draw a line between the double outline of a complicated geometric figure without making an error, that is, without deviating from the established path. All this must be accomplished in the shortest possible time.

Questionnaire: How does the cosmonaut assimilate these new living conditions? Up to what point may they have a positive or negative effect on his basic activity? These extremely important questions for evaluating the psychological functional state are difficult to answer because they concern the subjective sphere of man. Experiment Questionnaire, questions to be asked the cosmonaut at different points during the flight, will determine the effects of the various phases during his space voyage on the self evaluation of the cosmonaut about his psychic state, internal (personal experiences and desires) as well as external, and will show his behavior, the purpose being the possible improvement of on-board living conditions.

Rest: In the practice of flights with international crews, it is already traditional that the visiting cosmonauts take with them to the "Salyut-6" space station video cassettes with musical programs prepared jointly by psychologists and TV producers of the countries participating in the joint flight. Those programs are a surprise for the station crew, on one hand, and on the other, they serve as material for the accomplishment of experiment Rest, which will be evaluated by means of experiment Questionnaire.

## Exploration of the Earth

Tropic III: A multispectral survey of selected zones of national territory and the insular shelf will be done with the use of a Zeiss MKP-6 camera made in the GDR and installed on board the space station. The purpose is to obtain information on the natural resources of the

country, atmospheric pollution and various subjects of interest to the national economy. Together with this survey, others will be made from aircraft and by direct measurements of the earth in selected areas.

Biosphere-C: This consists of making a study of a number of natural objects from the "Salyut-6" station by means of direct and instrument observations to be performed by the Cuban cosmonaut. Various tasks of scientific research are included in the experiment. When flying over areas of interest, the cosmonaut must fight fiercely against the cosmic speed of the vehicle so that he may execute the greatest number of the tasks scheduled. In this task the initiative and speed with which he can spot the objects to which he will devote his attention play an important role.

Spectrum: The processing of material obtained from this experiment, which bears the name of the spectrometer developed by Bulgarian and Soviet scientists, is aimed at resolving scientific tasks such as the preparation of methods for determining the physicochemical and biological characteristics of some natural and agricultural objects and masses of water of the ocean on the basis of spectral information, the study of the dynamics of physicochemical and biological properties of some natural and agricultural objects and masses of water of the ocean, among others.

8908

CSO: 3010

## COSMONAUT BRAIN WAVE ACTIVITY EXPERIMENT REPORTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 5

[Article by Fernando Davalos: "Cortex, a Cuban Biomedical Advance in Space"]

[Text] Conditions of orbital flight determine physiological and psychophysiological responses of adaptation by the human body. Weightlessness and isolation reduce the sensory information needed for the reaction of man to alerting stimuli. Moreover, there is a redistribution of the volume of blood which affects the brain and even each brain half, asymmetrically. "What is the spontaneous function of the brain under these conditions and how does it react to sensory stimulation?"

Experiment Cortex will accomplish the electrophysiological exploration of the human brain before, during and after the joint Soviet-Cuban flight and will contribute to giving a reply to these questions. The term "Cortex" is a Latin word which means "external layer" and it serves as a short description for this experiment which fixes its attention precisely on the cerebral layer, the so-called "grey matter."

### Secrets Which Have Ceased to be Secrets

Very few people were up to date on what was going to be done when the worker submerged the strange object of plaster in the bucket of natural liquid latex in the Rene Bedia Morales Establishment 101 of the National Enterprise of Footwear Accessories. Now it can be said with pride: The first step was being taken in the fabrication of rubber helmets in which are placed the electrodes which record the brain activity of Romanenko and Tamayo pursuant to the program of Experiment Cortex!

With all certainty, the master leather workers of Havana did not know the destination of the very fine and strange cases of natural hide which were made a few months ago either. Their objective can now be made public: protect the personal devices--the latex helmets and other accessories--of Cortex!

It was not known with certainty why our jewelers of the Dos de Enero shop of the Lamps and Custom Jewelry Enterprise of Havana were ordered to make the very small and exceptional objects of the purest silver brought from the reserves of the Cuban State. Now there is no longer any reason for keeping it secret that those diminutive devices were the electrodes for the Soviet-Cuban biomedical experiment!

For long months, since Intercosmos gave its approval to Cortex, silently and arduously, the careful work of scientists, technicians, workers and artisans of the various entities of the country has been going on. Now there is a Cuban cosmonaut in an earth orbit! Everything has ceased to be a secret.

#### How Can the Brain Microvoltage of the Cosmonauts Be Measured?

The human brain produces electricity as it functions but this power is of very low voltage (on the order of millionths of a volt) and is generated by an organ which is very well protected by its cranial container beneath membranes, bones, skin and hair. This microvoltage is the index which allows the evaluation of the neuropsychic functional state of the cosmonaut during orbital flight.

The Cortex experiment proposes to capture this spontaneous brain electrical activity in the absence of any stimuli, which is called an encephalogram (EE), and the electrical responses of the brain to brief stimuli, called "evoked potential" (PE).

In both hemispheres of the brain there will be successive recordings of a basic EEG with the cosmonauts at rest; an EEG during the execution of simple arithmetical calculations (mental counting); a basal visual PE with respect to light flashes, a visual PE while lighted stimuli are counted, the basal audio PE and the audio PE while counting sound stimuli (snaps).

These recordings are of common usage in neurological sciences but in previous manned space flights by Soviets or North Americans, only on occasions were electroencephalograms obtained, scientific interest being concentrated on the level of alertness and sleep. The Cortex biomedical experiment, which for the first time will determine the evoked potential in space flights, initiates a direction in scientific-technical work aimed at obtaining better and more complex indexes of the capacities for activity of the cosmonauts.

Undoubtedly this will be useful in determining the effects in this respect of environmental factors and the task assigned and in evaluating the effectiveness of training and prophylactic measures applied.



## Soviet-Cuban Space Collaboration in Cortex

Cortex, the study of the functional state of the central nervous system of man during space flight, which is its official name, is a joint Soviet-Cuban experiment proposed and scientifically directed by the Cubans: The Department of Scientific-Medical-Military Research, which belongs to the medical services of our Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and to the Institute for Basic Technical Research (ININTEF) of the Academy of Sciences.

The Soviet agencies participating in Cortex are the Institute of Medical-Biological Problems of the Ministry of Public Health and the Institute for Biophysical Equipment (BIOFIZPRIBORG) of Leningrad.

The general management of the experiment is the responsibility of Doctor of Sciences Candidate Emilio Guma Diaz of the Department of Scientific-Medical-Military Research, with the help of a group of efficient Cuban and Soviet specialists and technicians who developed the research program and built the Cortex equipment installed in the "Salyut."

The Soviets (of BIOFIZPRIBORG) provided the system of amplifiers for the brain microvoltage, which includes the monitoring panel for the entire instrument system of the experiment and also the adapter tube for the light and sound stimulator (by means of which the cosmonauts will receive the light and sound stimuli).

The stimulator itself was created by a small taskforce in the ININTEF led by technician Fausto Rodriguez Sanchez, chief of its Electronic Circuit Laboratory and consisting of engineer Carlos Jimenez Padron and technician Mario Grijalba.

This compact device, in which was included the power supply for the magnetic recorder, produces the light flashes in a xenon gas lamp and the snaps in a transistorized circuit.

Cuban technicians also prepared the inclusion of the four-track magnetic recorder which will store the information obtained for its analysis by electronic computers once the cosmonauts have returned to earth.

Problems and More Problems, But All Resolved!

The development of equipment which would make the Cortex Program possible was not an easily resolved affair. The technological base of the biomedical experiment had to be reliable and sufficient, of possible and easy operation by the cosmonauts and, of course, it had to be as small as possible and highly resistant to the conditions of orbital flight.



To build the latex helmets, the characteristics of the cosmonaut who would use them were taken into account. Specialists from the Manuel Fajardo Superior Physical Education School made a plaster cast directly from the head of Cosmonaut Tamayo, over which his latex helmet for the insertion of electrodes was formed.

The use of an adjustable helmet guarantees the placement of the electrodes in the proper parts of the head in keeping with reference lines: from the middle of the forehead to the middle of the base of the skull and from ear to ear.

The manufacture of the latex helmets--it was necessary to make the sets for Komarenko and Tamayo and the backup space crew--included the drilling of holes for ventilation, the placement of reference marks for adjustment to the head, chin straps for fastening them on by means of textile closures (presumably Velcro), all this accomplished by technicians of the Department of Scientific-Medical-Military Research with high efficiency and creativity, on the basis of a basic idea.

The same magnificently finished case which contains the latex helmet, was a technical design perfected by Cuban leather workers. The latex helmets, electrodes, plastic syringes containing the conductive paste which insures good contact with hairy skin, the headphones, cables and other accessories are contained and very well fastened in this case, which in turn has textile closures (called "magic closure") which prevents it from "floating" because of weightlessness.

Any of these accessories must be prepared for space conditions and it supposes a serious scientific-technical effort.

The plastic syringe, for example, which contains the five cubic centimeters of conductive paste, is very well fastened in the case. But its plunger is in turn fastened to the piston by a small plastic cable and the safety which prevents the plunger from being accidentally pushed to squeeze out the paste is also fastened to the piston by a small cable. The orifice for the paste at the end of the piston has a cap and it is also tied to the body of the syringe. This prevents any of these elements from separating and "floating" around in the interior of the space vehicle during weightlessness.

Each detail of the elements which make up the Cortex technological system has been the result of fraternal development and Soviet-Cuban collaboration, of the efforts of scientists, technicians and workers of the two countries. Each accessory was tested on land to establish its suitability for space flight and all of them obtained--to the legitimate pride of the Cuban and Soviet people--technical approval.

The flight of the Cuban cosmonaut Tamayo and his space comrade Romanenko, gives credit to the very serious scientific work of Cuban biomedicine.

#### A Meeting With Cuban Master Jewelers Who Made the Electrodes For the Realization of Experiment Cortex

Domingo Caballero Arteaga and Raul Lopez Delgado are the two Cuban master jewelers who were mainly responsible for the fabrication of the silver electrodes used in the Cortex biomedical experiment. The two craftsmen work in the Dos de Enero shop of the Custom Jewelry and Lamp Enterprise of the Ministry of Light Industry at San Miguel and Amistad Streets in Havana.

The former has more than 40 years as a jeweler and the other, a little younger, has 31. The two have an enormous amount of experience in their trade.

Domingo and Raul--without knowing what it was about but feeling that it was something important for the revolution--began to work on the detailed plans of the electrodes with its specifications, measurements and so forth. They introduced some modifications so that they could be made faster. They made them on an assembly line basis and even made special tools so that the number required could be provided in the time stipulated.

They made a template, they made "rows" of special jewelry and other small accessories and they placed themselves at the head of a determined team of experienced jewelers of Havana, who worked many extra hours voluntarily, and a special shift on Saturday and Sunday. "We did not know what they were for, but I, in anything that is of benefit for my country, am always ready. And now that I know what I was working for, I feel very satisfied and happy."

This was said by Domingo when he learned where the tiny electrodes of the purest silver he helped make have gone.

"It took me by surprise. I thought that it was a piece for our pilots. I never would have imagined that it was for space work. I believe that if we had known that we may have even become nervous. Now I feel proud of having helped in that work," says master jeweler Raul Lopez when he was informed of the destination of his valuable effort.

### The Leatherworkers Who Made the Cases For Experiment Cortex

"Just think, I feel very happy that our country has cosmonauts and, obviously happier yet because I helped a little bit in it. I believe this is a step forward only made possible thanks to the revolution and the help of the Soviet Union," says a Cuban leatherworker who has been 30 years at his craft, Rigoberto Primo Herrera, worker of the Specialty Shop of the Havana Leatherworking Enterprise of the Ministry of Light Industry located at Chaple and Palma Streets, Palatino.

"I suffered the contempt of management in the past and look at me now, working so that the cosmonauts can fly! I feel very highly regarded," says this veteran worker joyfully.

Pablo Romero Vega, smiling and happy, also took part in the work of making the cases for Cortex. "It fell on me to make the molds and the cases. They told me: 'It has to be light and the instruments have to be well fastened inside. It must be easy to open and close and easily handled. I made a sample for them and it was all right. Then the rest were made. I feel very proud and happy at having helped in that. It is a great thing that a Cuban goes into space," declares this skilled and veteran leatherworker.

### Who Prepared the Latex For the Helmet With Electrodes of the Cortex Experiment?

Jose Gilberto Leal Ramos is a mixer of compounds in the Rene Bedia Morales establishment on Rancho Boyeros in Havana.

He usually works in the production of footwear accessories but on this occasion he was made responsible for mixing a tank of natural latex with other substances into which four large plaster forms were immersed.

The four "forms" were the molds which reproduce the anatomical configuration of the heads of the cosmonauts making the joint Soviet-Cuban flight (including the backup crew).

But this information was not known by Jose Gilberto. With discipline he prepared the operation carefully and carried it out successfully. From his work there emerged the latex helmets into which are fixed the electrodes which record the brain functions of the cosmonauts.

Now, however, Jose Gilberto knows everything and he feels satisfied. "I knew it was for something important. Officers of the Revolutionary

Armed Forces came and it was necessary to work quickly and carefully. I did not ask what it was for. I was asked to perform a task for the revolution and I complied as always. At no time did I suspect that it was for a space flight. It has been a tremendous surprise to me and I feel happy. This is something very important for our society and humanity."

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## FIRST-YEAR RESULTS OF SIXTH NONALIGNED SUMMIT NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 3 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Today it has been 1 year since the opening in Havana of the Sixth Conference of Chiefs of State or Government of the Nonaligned Countries. On 3 September 1979, representatives of the countries making up that powerful movement met in our capital to hold a conference that, for more than one reason, will occupy a permanent niche in history. Never before had so many chiefs of state or heads of government gathered at the same place; on no other occasion had so many leaders from such a variety of countries met to discuss the most pressing issues confronting mankind. For almost a week, Havana lodged the most statesmen who had ever come together to discuss the modern world's chief problems thoroughly, candidly and in a responsible fashion.

The fact that they were able to do it, defying the pressure, intrigues and insidious machinations mounted by the imperialists and their henchmen, was in itself a major victory. For all our peoples' enemies shamelessly conspired against the Sixth Summit, against its taking place, against its being carried to a successful completion.

However, they failed resoundingly. On a day like today, Fidel Castro formally opened the conference with a speech that since then has remained a basic document of the movement, a blueprint and guide for future action. On that occasion, Fidel analyzed, with universally acknowledged profundity and clarity, the basic issues of international life, the problems of war and peace, of the difficult, resolute struggle undertaken by the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean to overcome underdevelopment, to defeat colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations, to create a new economic order and a system of international cooperation that are genuine, eliminating injustice, inequality and oppression.

One year after the opening of that decisive meeting, the Movement of Non-aligned Countries is exerting increasing influence in world affairs, and it continues to be a powerful tool for the peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, against Zionism,

against exploitation and aggression, for peace, detente, disarmament, economic development and international cooperation.

During the past year, the movement has had to deal with the machinations of its enemies, who have tried unsuccessfully to turn it from its natural course and alienate it from its roots, which are nothing other than the age-old struggle of our peoples against colonial, imperialist domination.

Those efforts have also failed, as will all those intended to impede the inevitable course of history. Today, as yesterday, the nonaligned countries are renewing their adherence to the anti-imperialist, progressive principles from which they sprang. Today they are reaffirming their will to strengthen their unity and solidarity to fight for a better world. Today they are continuing to advance, guided by the words uttered by Fidel, speaking as chairman of the movement, on 3 September 1979: "Let us unite to demand our right to development, our right to life, our right to the future."

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FAR 20th ANNIVERSARY MEDAL AWARDED TO INTERNATIONALIST WORKERS

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Dispatch by Fernando Davalos]

[Text] Yesterday nearly 400 merchant marine and port workers, crew members and technicians who contributed to the successful fulfillment of the internationalist missions of our Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] received the medal commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the FAR. The solemn ceremony took place at the Cacahual, beside the glorious remains of Lt Gen Antonio Maceo and his adjutant, Capt Panchito Gomez Toro.

"Like the rest of the country, our ports and our merchant fleet became the secure rear guard for the internationalist Cuban fighters, and their workers rivaled, in courage and determination, the men who, on the various battle fronts and in close cooperation with the peoples under attack, inflicted the most crushing defeat on the enemy," said Jorge Risquet, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee, speaking at the ceremony.

He praised the self-denial, the efficiency, courage and strict discipline of our seamen, who contributed to the execution of the military operations in support of our brother peoples in Angola and Ethiopia, who had been viciously attacked.

Revolutionary Commander Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, and Div Gen Senen Casas, member of the Central Committee and first vice minister/chief of the general staff, were also present at the ceremony.

The sounding of "Assembly," the presentation of the colors, and a drumroll were followed by placement of a floral wreath against the mausoleum and then the playing of "Taps" on the bugle, all in honor of the heroes on behalf of the seamen and port workers decorated yesterday.

This was followed by the playing of the national anthem, and then Rear Adm Enigdao Baez Vigo read the Council of State's resolution granting the

medal commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the FAR to these valiant workers. After that, the medals were presented by Guillermo Garcia, Jorge Risquet, Div Gen Senen Casas, Div Gen Sixto Batista, chief of the Central Political Directorate of the FAR, and Brig Gen Ulises Rosales, chief of the Western Army, all of them members of the party Central Committee.

Then, speaking on behalf of the internationalist seamen, Jorge Iturriaga reiterated their oath to continue carrying out honorable internationalist missions, to face all the maritime and port tasks our economy may require, to continue being loyal followers of our people's traditions of struggle, and to heighten their combat preparedness. Jorge Risquet spoke after that.

Also present at the ceremony were Brig Gen Calixto Garcia, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its Military Department, Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyazov, chief of the Soviet military experts working in Cuba, Evaristo Baranda, secretary general of the National Union of Merchant Marine, Port and Fishery Workers, MITRANS (Ministry of Transportation) officials, FAR officers and other guests, including relatives of those honored with medals.

9085

CSO: 3010

## CONSTRUCTION WORKERS COMPLETE PROJECTS IN GUINEA EARLY

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 22 Aug 80 pp 64-66

[Article by Gloria Marsan: "Cuban Builders in the People's Republic of Guinea Steal Time From the Calendar"]

[Text] Collaboration Begins

In the construction sector, Cuba began its cooperation with the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in 1971, following a visit paid by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to that country. Among the government agreements was one calling for the dispatch of a Cuban mission to carry out preliminary studies with a view to the establishment of a poultry industry for this brotherly people.

When the study phase was ended, agreement was reached on the building of a poultry-breeding combine, which would be located in the environs of the city of Conakry, the capital, incorporating the whole range in this important production sector. The project was to be the Ratoma Farm, which from the construction point of view began Cuban-Guinean collaboration in the architectural field.

The Ratoma poultry-breeding establishment was conceived as a base for future development. It is a farm with a double purpose, to produce eggs and meat. It has an incubator which can hatch 35,000 eggs every normal 21-day cycle. To obtain a pure breed, plans call for sending eggs from Cuba to guarantee maximal productivity in eggs and meat.

As a part of the complex, a feed mill and mixer was built, with a production capacity more than satisfying the feed needs at the farm, on the basis of domestic raw materials--fish, corn and other grains.

### The Kaporu Poultry Farm

In 1978, as called for in the agreement, the second phase of Guinean poultry development was begun with the construction, in the Kaporu zone, of a high-production farm, with 11 double-purpose sheds accommodating 16,500 young

chickens, 10,300 in the developing stage and 11,000 laying hens. In addition, a school with a capacity for 120 students, 80 of them boarders, was built to train technical cadres and skilled workers in this specialty.

The brigade in charge of construction in this new phase is made up of 27 workers, including carpenters, masons, welders, joiners, etc, in addition to administrative and service personnel, a chief technician, a topographer, and the brigade chief. To this group were added 35 Guineans from the militia force, who served as assistants while they were learning the various skills.

This brigade was congratulated on its excellent work and the overfulfillment, under extremely difficult conditions, of the plan for the delivery of this project, scheduled to take 22 months but completed in only 17. With their mission completed, the members of the brigade enjoyed a well-earned holiday on their return to Cuba. BOHEMIA interviewed some of the members to obtain a direct report on the work done.

#### Successful Internationalist Work

"Prior to the Kaporó experience," Comrade Hiram Aguila, chief of the Cuban farm brigade in Guinea, told us, "Cuban builders departing on internationalist missions made a commitment for a year. But the schedule for the Kaporó poultry farm was 22 months. This meant that the workers would return to Cuba at the end of 12 months, and a new brigade would be sent out to finish the project.

"After analyzing the situation with the UNECA [Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises], the body which directs construction abroad, we were told of the new circumstance, when the brigade was already prepared to depart. We all stepped forth to pledge ourselves to complete the farm without taking a vacation, and to adjust the schedule so as to complete it in 18 months.

"On 24 January 1978, the work on the farm began, and we encountered serious problems in the supply of materials. In the month of April, the Cuban fleet succeeded in establishing a proper sequence for the transportation of materials, and the work stabilized. The personnel was divided into two voluntary work brigades, and at the end of the labor day, the designated group worked until 7 pm, including Sundays. And, as is natural, on the days when casting was being done, we all stayed until it was completed.

"It should be recognized," Hiram went on, "that it was not only all the Cubans in the brigade who collaborated on this project, but also others who were for one reason or another passing through there. For example, the crews of various ships did voluntary labor. Among these I recall the comrades from the Robalo and the Oceano Pacifico.

"It is important to note the decisive contribution made by the mass voluntary mobilizations of the Guinean people, carried out with great enthusiasm by the political and mass organizations, among them the Local Revolutionary Authorities (PRL).

"On a number of Sundays various diplomats from African countries came to work on the project, as well as Vietnamese and members of the Free German Youth Brigade from the GDR. Also the workers in the brigade currently building the Kissidougou highway made an outstanding contribution to the building of the poultry combine.

"And so it was with the cooperation of all that the great triumph was achieved. And on 14 June, in a ceremony to celebrate the birthday of Maceo and Che Guevara, this project vital to the future development of poultry breeding in Guinea was completed, after only 17 months," Hiram Aguilar concluded.

### Three Times National Hero of Labor

Officially, Lazaro Sandoval is a clerk in a warehouse of the Hardware Items Supply Enterprise. But Lazaro is not a man to remain inactive long. He understands the usefulness of and need for his work, but he feels better when, in addition to this responsibility, he engages in greater physical activity.

For this reason Lazaro now has the Combatant for the Harvest certificate. He has participated in 13 sugarcane harvests and has been awarded the Jesus Menendez Order 3 times. In addition he was named a National Harvest Hero for cutting 175,000 arrobas of sugarcane in 1 contest. And also with machete in hand, he has 3 times won the title National Labor Hero, by cutting 200,000 arrobas.

"I believe that this is the greatest honor an ordinary man who behaves heroically can win. But the most moving thing for me was when I read a resolution published in the GACETA OFICIAL explaining that all the comrades who maintained a consistent attitude toward the building of a socialist society had been awarded the 20th Anniversary of the Attack on the Moncada Barracks Medal, and on the list of those receiving it was my name. Really I never thought I could merit such a high honor.

"One of my first jobs when I was young was in construction. And so, when an appeal for workers to go to the priority industrial projects was made in 1970, I returned to my old profession again. I was working on the construction of a container base at the Havana docks when an appeal was issued for volunteers for construction in Angola. I worked on the building of eight bridges there, and I was also named a vanguard worker.

"Back in Cuba, I returned to my job as clerk in a warehouse. But when the appeal for construction in Guinea came, I went back to my job as builder



again. We arrived in the second group, on 11 February last year, and then we began to work. Although I am a painter, one does everything in construction, and what I do I do well, because I put in the vital ingredient in my work, which is love, and even if you have never done something, if you do it with love it must come out right.

"I found very great satisfaction in the building of the Ratoma farm. It was when we were all together in the Cuban embassy residence that I learned I had been chosen a vanguard worker of the brigade for 1979. I am not very sure why, but that announcement was extraordinarily moving for me. I who always lose my voice when I must speak in public was inspired and spoke very well. Then a comrade said he was sure I had been practicing. This was not really true, but these words came from my heart, and I have never since been able to produce words as beautiful as those were."

#### A Socialist Triumph

Without a doubt this is a triumph of socialist labor. Only socialist, internationalist morality could unite the will of all the workers. For it is a question not only of extraordinary effort on the part of those who promised to carry out the construction of the poultry complex, but also the collaboration of those who, without a specific commitment to that project, felt responsibility and internationalist solidarity for a revolutionary project.

Now the brigade is back in Cuba. The members were congratulated by Comrade Levi Farah Balmaseda, the minister for construction abroad, and they confirmed again their determination to go where the revolution sends them. Without a doubt this is a new example and triumph of socialism.

#### Merited Recognition

Col Ricardo Gutierrez  
Chief, Construction Contingent  
Guiner Poultry Brigade  
Embassy of Cuba, Conakry, Guinea

Comrade:

It is with deep satisfaction that we read your report announcing the completion of the poultry farm which our government has donated to this brotherly people. It is a source of pride to all of us to have an internationalist brigade such as yours, which was able, under difficult conditions, to overfulfill the plan for delivery of this project in advance, and on such a notable date as that of the birth of Maceo and Che Guevara. We want to congratulate you on the work done and our certainty that we can rely on you for any other work which the fatherland may require. I wish you success personally and on behalf of the construction sector.

Levi Farah Balmaseda, Minister for Construction Abroad



### The 27 Brigade Members

Hiram Aguila, Juan de Dios, Juan de Mata, Eduardo Pileta, Barbara Mustelier, Alvaro Perez, Rigoberto Jova, Aldo Gonzalez, Nelson Ramirez, Jesus Acosta, Ruperto Vidal, Fernando Gonzalez, Ernesto Ledesma, Emilio Fournier, Alexis Hernandez, Jose Jimenez, Lazaro Sandoval, Domingo Ortega, Manuel Silva, Guillermo Martinez, Aidel Diaz, Jacinto Vega, Gonzalo Gonzalez, Claudio Cobas, Angel Perez, Santos Correas, Julio Letran.

5157

CSO: 3010

FAR EMULATION LAUNCHED AT GUANTANAMO GUARD SITE

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 2 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Agustin Perez Hechavarria: "Frontier Brigade Proclaimed Initial Unit in FAR Socialist Emulation"]

[Text] Guantanamo--The ceremony proclaiming the frontier brigade as the unit launching the socialist emulation in the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] in the 1980-81 training year began with a review of the troops.

Maj Gen Sixto Batista Santana, head of the political office of the FAR, and Alfonso Hodge, first secretary of the party for the province, both members of the Central Committee; Maj Gen Julio Casas Regueiro, commander of the Eastern Army and substitute member of the Central Committee; other FAR officers; and officials of the MININT [Ministry of the Interior] and the provincial party bureau; and representatives of the political and mass organizations were present at the solemn ceremony.

The pledge-emulation challenge to the other units of the Revolutionary Armed Forces was read by Col Orgelino Perez. The document calls for development of effective ideological work, increasing the combat readiness of the troops and implementing more profound psychological training, fulfillment of technical maintenance and repair plans and other aspects basic to the fulfillment of the missions assigned this historic unit.

The document further stressed the role played by the members of the frontier brigade in the anti-imperialist front lines of Cuba, just a few meters from the territory usurped by the naval base the United States government maintains in this province against the will of the people.

On behalf of the provincial party bureau, Arsenio Dopazo spoke, stressing the meaningful honor represented by the designation of the frontier brigade as the unit to launch the socialist emulation of the FAR in the year of the Second Party Congress, because of the self-sacrificing work of its members, and he appealed to the workers in the province to be exemplary in production as the soldiers of the brigade are in their work.

The concluding address was delivered by Brig Gen Jesus Bermudez, who stressed the extraordinary symbolism of the proclamation today of the frontier brigade as the launching unit of the socialist emulation of the FAR on the very spot where for almost 20 years its soldiers have heroically and calmly faced up to numerous provocations and acts of aggression.

He added that the fact that this unit was chosen among the many which would have liked to be is a result of the profound evaluation of the results achieved in the various sectors of its activities, which are firmly supported by a rich and solid combat tradition.

He stressed the fact that the movement of units initiating socialist emulation which developed some years ago within the FAR represents an effective tool for political-ideological work, contributes to the successful execution of the missions assigned and is a factor reflected in the constant increase in the combat and mobilization readiness of the troops and the increase in the defense potential of the fatherland.

In conclusion, he recalled the words spoken by Gen Raul Castro Ruz on his visit to this brigade on 1 February 1965: "If the Cuban socialist revolution is the vanguard in America, this military unit occupies the vanguard trench of socialism on this continent. This unit should be the most exemplary of all."

5157

CSO: 3010

## CUBA

### MILITARY UNIT 2746 MEMBERS RECEIVE PARTY CARDS

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 24 Aug 80 p 55

[Article by J. C. G.: "Recognition of the Communists"]

[Text] Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, substituting for the minister of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], commander of the Revolutionary Navy (MGR), and a member of the Central Committee, presided at the solemn ceremony at which new Communist Party of Cuba cards were presented to the militants in Military Unit 2746.

The political gathering, held in the theater of that unit, was characterized by its patriotic-revolutionary content, and was an eloquent demonstration of the attitude of the MGR combatants toward each of the tasks the state assigns them.

After the playing of our national anthem, Guard Commander Raul Gonzalez Rigal read an order expressing the congratulations of Vice Admiral Santamaria to all the members of the unit for the effort and dedication they have shown in the fulfillment of the missions assigned.

Then a large group of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, seamen and civilian workers were presented with the cards accrediting them as party militants, while the invader's march provided a suitable background for the solemn ceremony.

After the presentation, a document drafted by the central political office of the FAR was read. It stated that the change in the cards and the use of the other party documents are of a basically political-organizational nature and will contribute to strengthening the internal life of the party.

This process has without a doubt served to encourage the individual analysis of shortcomings and difficulties, approached through healthy and constructive discussion, which has made possible closer links between the political bodies and the membership.

"Among the members receiving the new cards," the document said, "the most representative of the members of our military forces are to be found-- soldiers in the rebel army and the clandestine forces, from the Bay of Pigs, the campaign against bandits, internationalist soldiers and others who have distinguished themselves by their vanguard position during the missions assigned to them, many of them also being founders of our party."

In the concluding address, the substitute for the minister of the FAR and commander of the MGR spoke of the significance to the communists in this unit of receiving their new cards, accrediting them as militants in the vanguard of our people, a status they have made evident with full intensity in the fulfillment of the missions assigned by the party, the commander in chief, and the minister of the FAR.

On behalf of all the combatants in the Revolutionary Navy, he congratulated them on the successful execution of their duty, and urged them to continue their training in order to face up with determination to their missions as a part of this people, which, the commander in chief said, "deserves victory."

5157

CSO: 3010

## BASIC INDUSTRY MINISTRY SIX-MONTH REPORT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Joaquin Oramas]

[Text] The Ministry of Basic Industry met its production plan with a performance rate of 97 percent. The value of all production was 581.7 million pesos and compared with the same period of last year, growth of 7 percent was reported.

The ministry announced that the branches which exceeded their respective plans during the period in question were electric power, with 3 percent, mining and nonferrous metallurgy, with 1 percent, and nonelectric machine building. These branches also produced more than during the first 6 months of last year.

Other branches with positive growth were chemical production, the paper and cellulose industry, the glass industry, ceramics, and construction and assembly.

It was also announced that 40 enterprises met their plans with performance rates of over 90 percent and of these, 32 achieved the maximum levels of the plan.

#### Lack of Demand for Electric Power

According to the Ministry of Basic Industry report, 4,288,863,200 kilowatt-hours of electric power were generated, which represents 96.3 percent of the goal set. This represents a growth of 8 percent over the same period last year. The failure to fulfill 3.3 percent of the goal set is due to the drop in demand.

Among the outstanding electrical power plants in the country are Diez de Octubre, in Nuevitas, which exceeded its goal by 22.9 percent, and Maximo Gomez, which bettered its plan by 7.2 percent.

However, the specific fuel consumption plan figure was not met. A total of 286.3 grams of oil was burned per kilowatt-hour generated compared with a



goal of 284 grams per kilowatt-hour. The increase in fuel consumption is due to poor performance of thermoelectric power plants basically caused by drops in demand at nearly all plants, deferred maintenance at units of the Havana Generating Enterprise, and to a lesser extent, to problems of transmitting power, which makes it necessary to use less efficient units.

The Carlos Manuel de Cespedes plant in Cienfuegos continues to be the most efficient in the country, with a specific consumption of 237.1 grams per kilowatt-hour, compared with the plan goal of 239. There was also a failure to meet the planned available power, which was nearly 8 percent under the plan. Nevertheless, the number of outages dropped to 42 days, 22 fewer than during the same period last year.

In addition, in the fuel branch, processing of crude oil achieved a rate of 99 percent, although there were increases in the production of liquid gas, kerosene and manufactured gas. The lubricant goal was not met because of a lack of raw materials.

#### Good Six Months for Mining

The production of nickel plus cobalt, an important export bringing in foreign exchange, exceeded the plan goal by 1 percent, while the Maintenance and Mining Services Enterprises exceeded its goal by 18 percent.

Copper production is also going well, meeting the plan with a rate of 114 percent in Matahambre and 100 percent in Mina Grande del Cobre. Production of carbonates, dolomite and magnesite exceeded plan goals, while bentonite achieved a performance of only 92 percent due to the failure to deliver.

Iron pyrite production is behind due to difficulties in the preparation of the Santa lucia quarry. Problems which affected silica sand transport are being overcome. Phosphoric rock production met 89 percent of its goal.

The Ministry of Basic Industry also announced that the extraction of salt met only 67 percent of the figure set because of rainfall affecting the Matanzas and Villa Clara salt works. Salt has been greatly affected in the past 4 years by intensive rainfall in salt regions, causing stocks to drop to the lowest levels ever.

For this industry, a project has been worked out envisioning an expansion of extraction areas and modernization of processing plants.

In the industrial gas branch, only acetylene exceeded its goal. Oxygen and argon, caustic soda, liquid chlorine and hydrochloric acid production did not meet goals.

#### Growth in Mixed Fertilizers

During the first 6 months, growth of 14 percent was reported in the production of mixed fertilizers. All enterprises with the exception of Felton exceeded their delivery levels compared with last year.

However, production was affected at the nitrogenous fertilizer combines, with a drop of 17 percent compared with the first 6 months of 1979.

Production of herbicides jumped 47 percent compared with the previous year, as did insecticides. However, regarding the latter and rat poisons, production was affected by agriculture's reduced usage. There was an increase in the production of superphosphates during the 6-month period and the plan was exceeded by 40 percent.

There was a significant increase in tire recapping and the total number was 184,254. It must be stated, however, that only 80 percent of the plan goal was met in terms of units, while 94 percent of the value was achieved, because the planned number of caps was not received.

During this phase, tire production is far behind programmed goals despite a growth of 30 percent compared with the first half of last year. Difficulties stem from delays in the supply of raw material and the lack of personnel in the month of May.

The Ministry of Basic Industry report emphasizes the Humberto Lamothe Shoe Factory's performance, as well as that of the Havana Rayon Plant and the La Lisa glass combine. It also reports difficulties in the management of the paper and cardboard branch, which met plan goals with a rate of 93 percent due to the inadequate condition of basic technological equipment stemming from a shortage of spare parts at the Havana Paper Enterprise and to technical and operational problems at the Pulp and Cuban Technical enterprises. There were scarcities of some raw materials.

Finally, the report emphasizes that paint production exceeded plan goals by 19 percent. However, delays in shipments of basic raw materials caused most production to be postponed until the second half of the year. Nevertheless, the volume of paint production rose 6 percent when compared with the same period in 1979.

11,464

CSO: 3010

PENA GOMEZ ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, ELECTIONS

Communism Not Appropriate

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Article by Juan Baez]

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez said yesterday to a group of businessmen from this country that the Dominican Republic is in no position right now to endure a communist regime in the style of Fidel Castro of Cuba.

This was reported by some businessmen who participated in a luncheon given yesterday noon by the National Council of Businessmen for the secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) at a restaurant in the capital.

"A Fidel-type socialist regime could never take over this country, because we are not prepared for it," one of the businessmen quoted Pena Gomez as saying at the luncheon.

The PRD leader explained to the businessmen the details of the interview he had with the leader of the Cuban revolution when both of them visited Nicaragua last month on the occasion of the first anniversary of the revolution that overthrew the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

During that meeting, according to our source, Dr Pena Gomez asked that Fidel Castro release a grandson of the liberator Maximo Gomez, Andres Vargas Gomez, who has been held prisoner for several years there.

Castro responded that he could do nothing about it.

The luncheon began at about 1300 hours and lasted until nearly 1600 hours.

One of the businessmen who participated in the event said that Pena Gomez "is a man who can do a lot for the country. Many of us were wrong about him."

Another participant commented that he was reluctant to go to the luncheon, but after going he felt satisfied; he even asked the PRD leader to embrace him at the conclusion of the meeting.

With regard to the meeting between Pena Gomez and Fidel Castro, the businessman remarked that the leader of the Cuban revolution told Pena Gomez that support should be given to President Jimmy Carter in the U.S. elections next November. He did not go into detail.

Castro recently stated that a victory for Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, would represent a threat to the democratic nations of Latin America.

At the meeting between Pena Gomez and the businessmen, national politics and the economic situation of the country were not discussed.

Two basic points were brought up: the medical campaign in the south, sponsored by the PRD, to which the businessmen promised to give all their support, and a national literacy plan.

The businessmen promised to provide full economic and material support for the development of the latter plan.

"We told Dr Pena Gomez that we are willing to participate in a national literacy campaign sponsored by the PRD. We would provide economic support as well as training for teachers for the purpose of eradicating illiteracy in this country," commented the businessman who talked with journalists after the luncheon.

He said that at the luncheon there was a discussion of the advantage to be derived from that kind of meeting between businessmen and political leaders. He commented that this was the first time that such a get-together had been formally arranged. About 2 months ago another meeting of this kind was held, but in private.

The source indicated that all the businessmen left the luncheon satisfied yesterday. "We expressed our desire to meet again soon with other political leaders." However, no names were mentioned, nor did anyone specify parties, or dates when such meetings would take place.

Among those present were Antonio Najri; Mario Cabrera, president of the Industrial Association of the Dominican Republic; Belarmino Cortina, president of the Official Chamber of Agriculture and Industry of Santiago; and Roberto Bonetti, general administrator of the Dominican Industrial Society.

Others present were Lorenzo Garcia Troncoso, second vice president of the National Council of Businessmen; Heriberto Castro, vice president of that organization; Jose del Carmen Ariza; Ramon Villa Piola; Jose Vilarta; Andres Dauhaire, president of the Dominican Importers Association; and Antonio Najri, Jr.

## Opposes Presidential Reelections

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, repeated last night his radical opposition to presidential reelections.

He said he trusts that in 1982 the Dominican Republic will have a new constitutional president.

Pena Gomez indicated that President Antonio Guzman will take a stand next year, and he asserted that reelection is a political defect here and in all of Latin America.

The political leader presented a general analysis of Latin American politics and the general elections that will take place next November in the United States.

He stated that if the Republican candidate Ronald Reagan wins the election, the reaction in Latin America "will be terrible," not because Reagan would encourage coups in the region, because he understands that in such cases the United States would lose its ideological battle with the Soviet Union.

Pena Gomez indicated that Reagan has a rightist and anticommunist image, and that a victory for him would have psychological effects on the right in the entire region, in the sense that it would feel stimulated.

He said that in such a situation of "general panic," there is no doubt that some people in this country would claim that in order not to lose the democratic advances that have been made under this administration, they would favor keeping Guzman in power.

He recalled that the United States has shifted to the right, and cited among the factors that have caused this shift the military imbalance between the Americans and the Soviets, and the holding of American hostages by the Iranian Government.

Pena Gomez appeared on the program "Cuarto Poder" [Fourth Power], hosted by journalist Miguel Hernandez on the government network.

The PRD secretary general repeated his stand against reelection, and asserted that the system that prevails in most of Latin America was inspired by the American system, "but it is a poor copy of the political system of the United States."

He said that the United States has separation of powers, but in America the power of the president outweighs the others.

For this reason, he stated, the only guarantee of a representative democratic system is to limit the time a chief of state can remain in office.



Not Candidate in 1982

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez stated once again last night that he will not be a candidate in the general elections of 1982, and asserted that only former President Joaquin Balaguer could face the party he leads in 1982.

He indicated that conditions are not yet ripe in this country for him to win the presidency.

He claimed to be a man without political ambitions, but explained that he did not reject any elective office through fear.

The secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) stated that his decision was not taken through fear of racists; he remarked that today there are more social and political prejudices here "than during other eras of Dominican history."

He recalled that two black people, Gregorio Luperon and Ulises Heureaux, attained the presidency of this country.

Pena Gomez has taken on the mission of leading the PRD, he said, "to its final destiny," without accelerating the pace so as to avoid falling.

He indicated that any acceptance by him of nomination to an elective office could create a division of groups, and that his mission was to unite the party.

Pena Gomez repeated that the PRD will not become divided after the national convention which elects the candidates for the 1982 elections. After that convention, according to him, the party will back the candidates selected, as it did in 1978.

Only the Reformist president, Dr Balaguer, could oppose the PRD in 1982, he claimed.

He remarked that the opposition should not be fooled in this respect, because "Balaguer has people all over the place." Pena Gomez stated, however, that the PRD has a great advantage over other groups, and it will win the next elections.

Pena Gomez appeared on the program "Cuarto Poder" [Fourth Power], hosted by journalist Miguel Hernandez on the government network.

He explained that the extreme leftists must be aware that here there will be no repeat of the Chinese or Cuban revolutions. When asked if it was true that he compared himself with the communist dictator of Cuba, Fidel Castro, he said: "Fidel is a giant; I am a pygmy."



At the beginning of the program, and in response to questions by Hernandez, the political leader mentioned the recent accusation by former President Balaguer that he was a "Trujillist."

He said that that was a spontaneous remark by Balaguer, and pointed out that even though he has always opposed the former president, the two have always respected each other.

Pena Gomez explained that it is possible that Balaguer was reacting this way to erroneous reports that he received about a recent event in Montecristi marking the opening of a PRD office.

He said that when construction began on that office, the then president of the PRD, Secundino Gil Morales, when breaking the ground, stated that he would like to give that honor (breaking the ground) to the Balaguer government.

Pena Gomez asserted that at the office opening ceremony, a PRD official of Montecristi quoted Gil Morales. Balaguer was informed that he (Pena Gomez) had said that the head of the former president should be crushed.

The PRD leader stated that during the tyranny of Rafael L. Trujillo, he made three or four speeches in favor of the regime, not just one, and that he had done so as an inexperienced youth. He claimed that he was also master of ceremonies at a Trujillo event in San Cristobal.

Pena Gomez indicated that one of his speeches, which was cited in Yaguata, during the Trujillo regime, was not made by force, as was alleged, but was made spontaneously.

However, he said he was an ardent anti-Trujillist, and that when he was a teacher in San Cristobal he launched an anti-Trujillo campaign among the teachers of that city.

He explained that when he worked at an educational institution for minors, he converted fellow teachers to anti-Trujillism, and did the same thing at Radiotelevision Dominicana when he was attending the Broadcasting School.

Later Pena Gomez recited three poems which he had written condemning the Trujillo dictatorship, and another one which he claimed proved his Christian devotion.

Pena Gomez also said that he has stood by his decision not to go any more to the National Palace for the rest of Antonio Guzman's presidential term, but he repeated that he would meet with the leader in his residence or that of Sans Souci.

He maintained that he understands the reasons why Guzman, after taking office on 16 August 1978, has not invited him to ride in his (Guzman's) limousine. He recalled that the campaign carried out by Dr Balaguer and the extreme

right before the elections, was designed to emphasize the fact that Guzman, if he won (and he did) would be Pena's tool. He also claimed that the Palace is not the best place to deal with PRD issues with the chief of state.

He does not agree with those who claim he is opposed to presidential reelections in this country but is reelected every 2 years as secretary general of the PRD.

He said it is true that he is elected secretary general every 2 years "by acclamation," but he indicated that that is a democratic gesture by the party he heads. He asserted that the most important job in the PRD is the presidency, and that he has never sought that office because it is he, Dr. Pena Gomez, who makes the secretary general position so important.

#### Social Aspect

Pena Gomez stated that in Latin America, under the representative democracy system, economic, social and cultural rights are not observed; only political and civil rights are observed. He claimed that in the communist system it is just the opposite, because political and civil rights are infringed upon, while economic, social and cultural rights are enforced.

He claimed that large nations of Western Europe have attained the observance of all rights, citing Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, France and England.

He said that Soviet experts were able to see the inequalities between the Russians and the Swedes, in favor of the Swedes.

Then Pena Gomez asked what could be done to make democracy last.

He said human rights should be given their full weight, and the indispensable changes must be made in America.

He stated that in the Dominican Republic everyone should work for the people, in order to eradicate social inequality.

Pena Gomez then said that the PRD will begin this month a health crusade with 40 teams consisting of three doctors, a dentist, a nurse, a social worker and a laboratory technician.

He explained that on 13 and 14 October those teams will be in Bahoruco, Pedernales, Bahoruco [as published] and Independence, areas which were seriously affected by the passing of Hurricane Allen.

However, he defended the health work of the Guzman Administration, especially that of the rural sector.

Pena Gomez also referred to the problem of illiteracy in the Dominican Republic, stating that more than 1 million Dominicans are unable even to write

their names. He indicated that the PRD will launch a literacy campaign, and that in each neighborhood where there is a party office, that office will become a school.

He invited former rectors of the universities, businessmen, professors and political activists to lend their assistance.

He said that he was ashamed to recall that only Trujillo (Rafael Leonidas), in 1952, had a literacy campaign. He indicated that he was also ashamed that a group of Dominicans had gone to Nicaragua to work with the literacy campaign there, when there are a million illiterates right here.

8926

CS0: 3010

GUADELOUPE

BOMB EXPLOSIONS KILL EXPERT, DAMAGE AIRCRAFT, BOATS

PA171431 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Sep 18 (AFP)--A bomb disposal expert died as he tried to defuse one of four bombs which damaged an airliner and two police boats in this French Caribbean territory.

No responsibility was claimed for the explosions. But it was thought they could have been by a group for the armed liberation of Guadeloupe, which has been increasing threats and attacks against personalities, the police and the armed forces.

The explosions all occurred about the same time early yesterday morning, local time. The police expert died as one bomb exploded on the wing of an Air France Boeing 727 airliner at the airport at the island capital of Pointe-a-Pitre.

Another bomb left on the other wing had already gone off, but total damage was slight. More serious damage was caused to the two launches in the marina at Bas du Fort.

(In Paris Secretary of State for Overseas Departments and Territories Paul Dijoud today described the situation in Guadeloupe as calm following the airport bomb incident.

(He recognised that Guadeloupe had, "as elsewhere," small terrorist groups. That was one of the "problems of our times," he said.

(There was no tangible proof of any outside intervention in French departments overseas, he added in a radio interview. France was convinced, however, that "these isolated elements" could have received training "elsewhere," he said.)

CSO: 3020

## GUYANA

### BRIEFS

**ADDITIONAL DEFENSE EXPENDITURES APPROVED**--Georgetown, Guyana, Friday, (CANA)  
--The Guyana Parliament has approved \$3.6 million (US\$1.4 million) in additional expenditure for the defence force and the paramilitary national service. Of the amount, \$800,000 (US\$312,000) is going to the defence force under "other expenditure" head to supplement \$20 million (US\$7.8 million) approved for the same category in the 1979-1980 budget. The national service is getting \$2.6 million (US\$1 million) to maintain what government spokesmen said in parliament was the organisation's drive in quarrying and cotton production in Guyana's interior. The service caters for the military training of thousands of young Guyanese and also provides training and the development of skills in agriculture and technical fields. The new sum passed in parliament this week is also to supplement \$15 million (US\$5.8 million) granted in the 1979-80 budget. In all, the house passed a total of \$15 million as supplementary provision on current and capital estimates for development work "and other projects" undertaken in 1979 and continuing this year. [Excerpts] [FL171300 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 13 Sep 80 p 3]

**GUYANA RICE AID**--Georgetown, Guyana, Sunday (CANA)--The Guyana Government yesterday announced it was sending 5,000 bags of high quality rice to aid two fellow member states of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) hit by Hurricane Allen last month. The Information Ministry said shipments of 2,500 bags each are being expedited by the Guyana rice board for Saint Lucia, and St Vincent, two islands in the Caribbean badly hit by Allen when it swept through the region. The rice is expected to be shipped from Georgetown on September 15. The ministry said the Guyana Health Ministry has already despatched five cartons of medicines to Saint Lucia to meet an acute shortage of drugs on the island. [FL111405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 8 Sep 80 p 3 FL.]

CSO: 3020

## 'OCLAE' SEES UPSURGE IN OPPOSITION TO DUVALIER

Havana OCLAE in Spanish Jun 80 pp 29-31

[Article by Carlos Font]

[Text] When on 9 November 1979 armed groups of the so-called "Volunteer National Security Forces," or the "Tontons Macoutes," interrupted the sessions of the International Human Rights Conference that was going on in a downtown location in Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, and several participants were beat up, the regime of Jean-Claude Duvalier was unmasked before public opinion, ending the "liberalizing" charade that for 22 years had covered up the bloody, terrorist, fanatic tyranny that had been begun by "Papa Doc" in October 1957, with the blessing of the United States Government.

Born of violence, the Duvalier dictatorship has stayed in power at the expense of the blood and pain of tens of thousands of Haitian patriots, the dissolution of all associations, political parties and unions, and the indiscriminate looting of the nation's wealth by the governing oligarchy and by imperialists.

Today's Haiti is characterized by the resurgence and swelling of the popular struggle, as evidenced by the increasing numbers of Haitians who cast off their fear of official terrorism. This new wave in the popular movement has broken down "Baby Doc's" escalated demagoguery. Under strong internal and external pressure, he has felt it necessary to publicly proclaim the abandonment of all "democratizing" rhetoric and the return to "Duvalier orthodoxy," urging his hands and followers to "prepare to defend power," which was inherited from his father as a lifetime legacy.

This announced return to the darkest days of Duvalierism (and during 22 years of tyranny there has never been a light at the end of the tunnel for the Haitian people) has come at a time when factory workers throughout the country are striking with increasing frequency, demanding better wages and other improvements; peasants are protesting evictions and other arbitrary actions in which they are the victims of the Tontons Macoutes; and the independent press is growing increasingly loud in its denunciation of official outrages, in defense of the democratic rights that are denied the people of Haiti.



The favorable image of the Jean-Claude Duvalier regime which imperialist propaganda has spread to the four corners of the earth has fallen into frank disrepute. The statement made in the report on human rights in Haiti by the Yankee Department of State, dated December 1976-February 1978, to the effect that the Haitian regime had become "truly liberalized," has been discredited; it fools no one. The resurgence of the public parades of the Tontons Macoutes; blatant assassinations of opposition members in the middle of the street, as in the case of the young engineer Reynold Taylor; the disappearance of hundreds of political prisoners; the intimidation of poor neighborhoods by armed bands, with many dead and injured as a result; all this makes up the real picture which the imperialist misinformation media were trying to cover up in order to deceive the world as to the real situation of repression and crime in which the people of that Caribbean nation live.

In conjunction with the policy of annihilating all individual and collective forms of protest by the people, the regime of Jean-Claude Duvalier last September passed a law designed to silence the powerful independent press. Under this legislation, any journalist who "writes articles insulting to the lifetime president, his mother Simone Duvalier or other government officials" shall be punished with a prison term and the cancellation of his professional licence.

This law is a flagrant violation of the freedom of expression, and a "legal" way of repressing the journalists who in recent years have risen up in defense of the people's rights in Haiti. They have publicly questioned the system of lifetime presidents, and have criticized the political and economic chaos in which the country has sunk.

With this censorship, carried out with the most brutal repression, Duvalierism has revealed its extreme political and economic weakness.

It is impossible to hide the real situation in Haiti. Subjected to the harshest neocolonialism and imperialism, Haiti is a haven for transnational companies, which are granted the most scandalous privileges by the dictatorship in order to sack indiscriminately the natural wealth of the country.

Foreign capital has penetrated into all areas of economic life. In agriculture, concessions are granted by the regime at the cost of expropriation and eviction of the peasants; more than a million of those peasants are now wandering about the fields in search of a means of survival. If in 1975 LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE reported that one of every ten people in Haiti suffers from chronic hunger, today's reality confirms the rise in that number.

According to the latest ECLA report, the growth rates of the total gross domestic product (GDP) were 5.3 percent, 1.3 percent and 3.6 percent for 1976, 1977 and 1978, respectively. During the same period agriculture grew at a rate of 3.2 percent, 0.4 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively. These figures give conclusive evidence of the lack of dynamism in the overall economy, and of the critical paralysation of the agricultural sector.

This situation takes on tragic proportions if we bear in mind that nearly 75 percent of the Haitian population is rural. Thousands of peasants and farmworkers are forced to move to the cities, swelling the ranks of the unemployed; or they take on the dangerous adventure of emigration.

In the middle of 1978 thousands of peasants, most of them children and old people, died of starvation in the northwestern area of the country. This event confirmed to the world the endemic nature of hunger in Haiti.

With regard to industry, Haiti has been invaded by foreign investors in search of cheap manpower and antilabor legislation, in order to set up export-oriented businesses.

The dictatorship has offered these twentieth-century pirates exceptional advantages: a wage of \$1.30 for 8 hours of work, the prohibition of any kind of strike or protest demonstration, tax exemptions and no exchange controls over the transfer of capital.

But these industries only employ about 30,000 workers, a tiny part of the labor force. Currently more than 65 percent of the labor force is unemployed, which tends to become worse as the population grows at a rate of 120,000 births a year.

Thanks to the ruling oligarchy and imperialism, Haiti boasts the highest malnutrition and infant mortality rates in the hemisphere, and illiteracy is a scourge that afflicts nearly 80 percent of its inhabitants. The government allots a total of \$1.00 per capita for education in its budget.

American capital loans to the weak, corrupt Haitian economy, and investments by the transnationals, have served only to sink the country deeper into financial chaos. This is reflected in the foreign debt, which nearly doubled between 1975 and 1978, jumping from \$133 million to \$225 million. And financial obligations increased by 60 percent over the past 9 years.

While this discouraging situation places the vast majority of the Haitian population in the most cruel state of hunger and poverty, dictator Jean Claude Duvalier is spending huge fortunes on yachts, luxury cars, costly villas (such as the one he acquired in the Principality of Monaco from an Arab potentate for nearly \$3 million), and builds up his various Swiss bank accounts.

Within this context, the popular opposition movement is developing and taking on strength, despite the repression and terror. The Haitian people, who celebrated the 176th anniversary of their independence on 1 January 1980 (an independence earned at the cost of the blood and heroism of its greatest sons), are once again taking up the banners of Toussaint Louverture, Dessalines and other forefathers. Their struggle will not cease until the head of the Duvalier tyranny lies at their feet.

8926  
CSO: 3010

BORGE SPEAKS AT CEREMONY COMMEMORATING NANDAIME HEROES

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 16 Sep 80 p 2

[Speech by Commander of the Revolution and Interior Minister Tomas Borge at the opening of the Third Assembly of FSLN Cadres and Militants honoring the heroes of Nandaime, on 13 September 1980; place not specified]

[Text] At the opening of the Third Assembly of FSLN Cadres and Militants to commemorate the heroes of Nandaime last Saturday, 13 September, the initial remarks were delivered by Commander of the Revolution and Minister of Interior Tomas Borge. We are reprinting his historic address for study by the entire Sandinist membership, the members of the mass organizations and all our people.

Comrade members of the national leadership, comrade militants of the Sandinist Front:

Throughout all these years since the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front in July 1961 many very valuable comrades, some of whom were extraordinary, died in the battle against the tyranny and on behalf of the independence of our nation. They died so that our people could be the masters of the water, land and air surrounding us, and of their own destiny.

Today, over a year since the revolutionary victory, our people have finally acquired the right to be the legitimate owners of their fatherland.

Since the people's seizure of power, certain fundamental gains have been consolidated, among which we wish to stress the following:

A Power Born of the People's Inner Being

We have liberated ourselves from foreign domination. The bonds, the chains which tied us to imperialism have been smashed into a thousand pieces. Despite the fact that the arrogant representatives of the United States have attempted to meddle in our internal affairs, using every means, and to create problems for the revolution, to destabilize our economy and, using the traditional policies, to intervene in our internal affairs in one way or another, the Sandinist revolution, with a lofty sense of national dignity,

and with a patriotic spirit, has put the colonial administrators in their place and, without bilious friction, but with steadfastness, has constantly reaffirmed the sovereignty and independence of the fatherland.

On 19 July a revolutionary power came into existence, born of the people's inner being and the struggle of the oppressed and the exploited, opposing the oppressors and the traitors. The power that was conquered was rooted in the hearts of the people, and has become stronger day by day, and even minute by minute, with a higher degree of administrative organization, and with technical development and a capacity for response by the instruments created by the revolution for its defense, with the increased participation of the workers in the programs for economic reactivation, with the quantitative development of the mass organizations, with the sound reputation of the Sandinist revolution on an international scale and with the winning of new and reliable friends who will accompany us to the end, and who are helping us to cope with the problems of the future and to lay the foundations for the paradise that we are going to build.

We have begun an era of economic changes which have and will continue to have particular significance for agrarian reform and for the elimination, within a short historical period, of unemployment, of the annoying inequalities between the rural and urban areas, of the backwardness and of the vestiges of dependence.

There has been an obvious rebirth and development of the national culture, expressed in art, the dance and literature, which has now extended to the masses. The National Literacy Campaign is only the starting point for a new culture. There are 650,000 children and adolescents enrolled in the schools, setting an unprecedented record for the concern that the revolution has aroused for the people's education.

#### A New Democracy

We have achieved a new democracy and a new liberty for the people. In the past, democracy was confined to the aggressive, immoral circles of power, and even the ostensible democracy was violated, debased and falsified by the electoral fraud, deception, corruption and lying. Hypocrisy ruled. Under the Somoza tyranny, the torture and massacres, the assassinations and violations, and the most dreadful crimes were converted into a system, a way of life and an attitude toward life. We have all experienced and suffered that martyrdom, and we shall never be able to forget the gloomy past, the grief, tears, pain and blood.

The revolution has given the people the democracy of the Sandinist Defense Committees, of the workers, peasants and students armed in the Sandinist Militias, of the tens of thousands of young people organized into the Sandinist Youth, of the workers in the labor unions, of the women in the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Women's Association and of the peasants organized into the Rural Workers Association, and even the democracy of the children, happily running around in the parks under a rain of smiles.



It offered true democracy, putting an end to demagoguery and lies; the democracy of respect for the human being, without torture or abuse, even if those human beings were the murderers, torturers or counterrevolutionaries, and those who coldly planned the assassination of our leaders. It offered the liberty of telling the people the truth, and the liberty enabling the people to express themselves, so as to freely oppose the diversionary campaigns and the lies of the reactionary, proimperialist press.

#### All-Importance of Unity

An important gain which is, at the same time, a contribution from our revolution to the struggle of the peoples of Latin America and the world, has been the unity of the Nicaraguan revolutionaries, the exemplary unity of the Sandinistas and the growing unity of the people in the mass organizations. The workers, peasants, students and large social sectors of the nation are united around the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Within the same context of unity, we must underscore the collective nature of the political leadership of our revolution. We have surmounted all the dangers involved in the cult of personality, combining the political, historical and moral authority of the revolutionary leaders with the homogeneous desire, in the fundamental, strategic decisions of the Sandinist revolution. We have preserved that collective desire, and we shall continue to preserve it, because we consider it an accomplishment and an example.

Who is the defender of these gains, and of the new democracy that has been conquered, the zealous guardian of the new culture, the irreplaceable custodian of the new phases of national development and dignity? The vanguard of the people, the revolutionary organization which had in its ranks Silvio Mayorga, German Pomares, Faustino Ruiz, Modesto Duarte, Jorge Navarro, Francisco Buitrago, Pablo Ubeda, Julio Buitrago, Selim Shible, Casimiro Sotelo, Leonel Rugama, Ricardo Morales, Oscar Turcios, Jonathan Gonzalez, Juan Jose Quezada, Carlos Aguero, Pedro Arauz, Eduardo Contreras, Roberto Huembes, Francisco Meza and Camilo Ortega.

It is the organization whose initial seed was bountiful in its fruits, with the blood of thousands of men and women who not only shouted "free fatherland or death," but who were consistent with that battle cry.

It is the revolutionary organization founded 19 years ago by Carlos Fonseca, the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

#### Towards the Party of the Revolution

In the early years, during the war waged against the tyranny, the Sandinist Front gained great guerrilla experience, and major experience with insurrection. It had virtually no opportunity to set up an organization that would meet all the requirements for what a revolutionary party should be. After the victory, the vanguard devoted priority attention to organizing the state.

Now that the phase of setting up the revolutionary state has been completed in essence, the time has come to devote a large portion of our best efforts to the development of the party of the revolution. So, we propose to create an organized revolutionary party, guided by scientific principles, aware of its role as leader, possessor of a lofty morality, with a clearcut political strategy, and cognizant of the fact that it is not confined to striving for partial reforms, but rather is preparing to pool forces and energy to eliminate completely the exploitation and economic dependence, so as to take the revolutionary step towards a new society.

We propose to create a realistic, flexible party, with its feet planted firmly on the ground, but unfaltering in its principles, and capable of intelligent handling of the political areas, and the alliances on the national and international levels, but without ever losing sight of its historic goal.

We propose to create a party which will carry in its hands the principles of internationalism, of a sacred obligation toward the peoples who are struggling; a party capable of devoting itself to the efforts of mankind in its struggle for peace which, at the same time, is the guardian of our patriotic traditions, the standard bearer of patriotism, and the first to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the nation.

#### We Are Taking an Important Step Today

We are taking an important step today in the organization of that party; we shall take more important steps in the future. This is a change, and perhaps a leap. However, the changes that are going to take place constitute an intermediate phase, a kind of test in organizational development. We are not desperate to create a perfect organization, for we shall have time to improve our party work. We believe that what is essential is not merely to organize the party, but to organize it well.

And whom must we organize? Who should be the ones organized in the party of the revolution, in the Sandinist National Liberation Front? Without question, it must be the most self-effacing, steadfast children of Sandino, the most consistent and unselfish brothers of Carlos Fonseca.

#### What Must a Sandinist Be Like?

What qualities must the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front have? The individual qualities must be in harmony with the qualities of the entity as a whole, just as the qualities of the entity as a whole must influence the qualities of the individual.

Those who consider work to be a reward, and not a punishment; those who are aware that discipline is an honor, and not a burden; those who fully comprehend that being a militant is not a privilege, but a responsibility; those



who practice simplicity, modesty and revolutionary humility, and who are converted, through an express desire, into an instrument for the interests of the workers and the people;

Those who, like Carlos Fonseca, Jorge Navarro and Camilo Ortega, restore the light of joy in the midst of battle, to foster the qualities of their combative brothers; those who could not conceive of pettiness, envy or selfishness, and who were apostles of unity, of personal integrity and of total forgetfulness of themselves;

Those who are always able to tell the truth, to criticize with a straightforward gaze, and to indicate to their brothers the flaws and mistakes, without fear of the consequences, with the firm intention of being constructive, and without the slightest hint of arrogance, conceit or malice;

Those who never forget the responsibility, obligation and right to remain closely associated with the masses, and with the desires and aspirations of the people, seeking out the workers just as fish seek water;

Those who do not become disheartened in the battle against their shortcomings and negative habits, against the persistent vestiges of selfishness, personal vanity and primitive appetites;

Those who are brotherly, and reach out their hands to help those who have made mistakes, and who would not even conceive of the possibility of destroying the ones who have made mistakes of one kind or another; and who notice more the efforts of today and the strength of the principles of today, than the weaknesses of yesterday; those who have a sufficiently great soul not to be judges, but rather critics, so as to give an opportunity to the ones who sincerely want to become reformed;

Those who are capable of suffering, of withstanding pain, and of defying the enemy, regardless of how very powerful it may be: These, precisely, are the true sons of Sandino, the true brothers of Carlos Fonseca, and the only ones worthy of militating in the ranks of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

It is an historic duty to create a strong party. The party will be strong insofar as it has a single desire and is capable of taking homogeneous action. This is possible only on the basis of organic unity, democracy and party discipline. A party which constantly seeks a way of increasing its influence among the masses, a party with creative, revolutionary initiative, which is constantly nurtured by the new conditions and all the possibilities associated with the reality to become developed, and a party which is intransigent toward all the pathological threats of opportunists.

A party capable of learning from its experience and its mistakes, gaining lessons from them. A party capable of creating a correct strategy and tactics, and of being a creator as part of its own creation. An expeditious, practical party which is, at the same time, aware that revolutionary theory

is the protein and the light for revolutionary practice; in other words, a party which is not a bookworm, but which does not underrate the synthesis of experience that is theory, and which is on guard against empiricism and mechanism.

The importance of theory is greater owing to the fact that our party organization has just seriously begun its formation, because we are coexisting in our country with other trends of thought which uphold the philosophy and the behavior of the exploiters.

#### An Internationalist Party

We must create an internationalist party which will have an appreciation for other experiences, but which will assume a critical attitude toward them, and not reject them itself, insofar as their efficacy and their adaptation to our concrete situation are concerned.

The task is obviously a difficult one. Our inadequate training in party work and the lack of skill in organizational effort are, in general, shared by all of us. We have often succumbed to a certain worship of spontaneity. We are faced with problems that other revolutions have not posed. Hence, the organic development is taking place in a revolutionary country with its own features, wherein the contradictions force us to grow, organically, more in depth than in breadth, but wherein the breadth has a certain value, which we are attempting to determine. This is because our position, marked by political pluralism, requires the attraction of sectors which could be lured by the reactionaries if they are not in some way integrated into a revolutionary system.

Moreover, we must battle against the vestiges of the past, against the expectations of certain sectors which have more than a mere suspicion that the Sandinist revolution is manna in the desert, and not effort, work and sacrifice in a country half trapped in bureaucracy and inexperience, to the point where we could claim that it is easier (because the dividing lines are clearer) to battle against the oppression of the exploiters than against the bureaucrats and empiricism.

But, despite all the difficulties that are confronting us, we shall develop our party. And, in the final analysis, what is the Sandinist National Liberation Front? It is the unity of the oppressed, the exploited, the revolutionaries, the workers and peasants, the anti-imperialists, the internationalists, and honest, innocent and simple men and women, those who were born standing upright and who will never be on their knees, and those who are willing to die for their fatherland, their people and their revolution.

#### Recollection of the Heroes

This event bears the name of the heroes of Nandaime. In September 1973, the exemplary teacher, Ricardo Morales, the student and fighter, Oscar Turcios, the internationalist, Juan Jose Quezada, and the laborer, Jonathan Gonzalez, died for this party, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the fatherland.

Their generous blood made the victory possible, and made possible this meeting of outstanding cadres and militants who, spurred on by their memory, are today initiating a new organizational phase, and are persisting in the fulfillment of the dreams which completely filled the lives of those heroic brothers who, with a thousand merits, won the respect of history and of the future generations.

During this same month, there occurred the independence from Spanish colonialism, the National War of 1856, the insurrection of 1978 and the execution of the tyrant Anastasio Somoza Garcia by the patriot Rigoberto Lopez Perez.

September is a month filled with heroic dates, marking major chapters in our history.

With the spirit of the Indians who joined the battle against Spanish colonialism; with the spirit of the combatants of San Jacinto, Rivas and Granada who fought the Yankee freebooters; with the spirit of Ricardo Morales, Oscar Turcios, Jonathan Gonzalez and Juan Jose Quezada; with the spirit of Edgar Munguia, killed in the mountains on 13 September, we open this work session, which is another step toward the development of our party, the party of unassuming individuals, the party of honest individuals, the party of individuals looking toward the future, who are willing, as our martyrs were, to give up their lives and to work untiringly for their revolution and their people.

Long live the presence of the heroes of Nandaime!

Long live the immortal memory of Carlos Fonseca!

Long live the Sandinist popular revolution!

Long live the Sandinist National Liberation Front!

Free fatherland or death!

13 September 1980.

2909

CSO: 3010

CAUS FORMS NEW TRADE UNION FEDERATION, EXPLAINS OBJECTIVES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 7

[Text] Sunday at 1000 hours the Managua Labor Federation (FSM) was formed. It is affiliated with the Center for Labor Action and Unity (CAUS).

Alan Zambrana of CAUS reported that the unions that make up the federation are:

Union of Textile Industry Workers (SITRATEL), Union of Meat Product Workers (SITRAPROC), Union of Electromechanical Industry and Related Workers (STIES), Union of Furniture Industry Workers (SITRAIM), Union of Plastic Industry Workers (STIP), Union of Commercial Enterprise Workers (SITRECO), Union of Industrial and Commercial Atmospheric Products Workers (SITRAPAICO), Union of Candle and Candlestick Workers (STICV), Union of Paints and Adhesives Industry Workers (SITRAIPA), Union of Mayco Workers (Javier Solis Rocha) and the Union of Managua Mechanical and Metallurgical Enterprise Workers (SITREM).

The name, Managua Labor Federation, means that the idea is to organize all the Managua unions affiliated with the CAUS, and other unions of the Department of Managua that wish to join.

The federation will be headquartered in Managua, and is receiving notifications at the headquarters of CAUS in the Costa Rica district on the corner south of the Colonial Theater, one block to the west and a half-block to the north.

Among the objectives of the new organization are: raise the ideological and political level of members by encouraging revolutionary study, work and discipline; work for harmonious labor-management relations within the context of respect and the recognition of the interests of workers as true protagonists of the process of production.

There will be a different social and economic policy in the state enterprises than in the private sector, given that the current state system is democratic and revolutionary, and the workers are playing a greater and greater role in the nation's economic life.

8926  
CSO: 3010

STATE COUNCIL REJECTS PROPOSED LAW ON POLITICAL PARTIES

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 12

[Text] In a plenary session the Council of State voted down the law to regulate the political parties. The rejection came Wednesday, after the law was presented by Dr Enrique Sotelo Borgen of the Democratic Conservative Party.

The parliamentary commission charged with looking into the law, made up of Father Alvaro Arguello, Dr Jaime Bengoechea and Dr Alvaro Jerez, made an unfavorable ruling.

However, in the second part of the ruling, the commission recommended that there be a consultation with the Government Junta on the need to regulate Articles 24 and 25 of the Statute of Rights and Guarantees, which mentions Nicaraguans' right to free association.

The ruling led to a prolonged discussion and a certain amount of confusion, because according to Commander Dora Maria Tellez it had many contradictions.

Commander Tellez supported the ruling's suggestion to consult with the junta on Articles 24 and 25, based on the idea that those articles provide sufficient guarantee for the organization of political parties without the need for a special law.

Enrique Sotelo Borgen, who proposed the Political Party Bill, said that he ignored the offenses and allusions that had been made about him, because he is simply "a forgiver of insults."

He explained that after the law prohibiting electoral activities, action has been taken against political activities in housing projects and various other places. He said many complaints had been received at the headquarters of his party (Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua).

These events have taken place, he said, after the rally in El Rama, after a meeting was held in Leon, and after another meeting in Santa Cruz, but perhaps the leaders of the Revolution are not aware of that.

However, this new law (on political parties) is designed to affirm, confirm and stimulate, if you will, the right of Nicaraguans to engage in such activities.

Sotelo Borgen also indicated that the law which he sponsored would also regulate the independent parties of the other Bloc of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, "which we agree with on several points. The law is not as bad as they paint it."

"The law," he stated, "simply regulates the activities which are carried out within normal party functions. These parties are represented here, and it is well known that we are free to speak out, although suddenly we are subjected to insults and disrespectful language."

Commander Dora Maria Tellez indicated that the bill is inappropriate according to the Legal Counsel of the Council of State, because a political party law should fall within an electoral law, which should be passed on the initiative of the Government Junta in 1984.

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